## THE NATIONAL ERA.

THE EXCITEMENT AT THE NORTH.

Every day's mail from the North brings start ling accounts of the deep excitement produced by the Fugitive Slave bill. The religious feeling of the community is aroused, and things are rapidly assuming a threatening aspect.

The following report, furnished us by a careful reporter, of the action of the General Conference of the Free Will Baptists, will be read with profound interest. For the first time, we confess to some apprehension for the Federal Union. How can it be maintained amid such a conflict of feelings and purposes on questions of vital interest, unless the slaveholders can be induced to relax something in their demands, is not exactly clear ance. We can and will bear long; but when it asks the relinquishment of liberty, it is a demand

It is but fair that our Southern fellow-citizens should know on what grounds the bill, which they seem to think of so much importance, is opposed in the North. The action of the Conference referred to is a fair indication, we presume, of the views of the religious community generally in the free States.

Had not the bill utterly disregarded every safeguard of personal rights, every attribute of State Sovereignty, the mischief which now threatens the peace of the country would not have

#### FREE WILL BAPTIST GENERAL CONFER-ENCE.

At the late session of the General Conference of the Free Will Baptist denomination, held at Providence, R. I., the colored citizens of that city requested the action of the Conference in relation the lately enacted Fugitive Slave bill. The subject was referred to the Committee on Slavery, which subsequently (October 7, 1850) reported

the following preamble and resolutions:
Whereas the Congress of the United States has lately passed a bill which subjects any person who shall knowingly and willingly prevent an alleged fugitive slave from being arrested by the person or his agent, who may claim such fugitive as his or her property; or who shall attempt to rescue a fugitive from the custody of his claimant or the agent of such claimant; or who shall directly or indirectly assist such fugitive to escape from his alleged owner; or shall prevent the discovery or arrest of a person after knowing him or her to be claimed as a fugitive slave, shall for any one of these acts be liable to a fine of not more than \$1,000, and to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months:

And whereas the said bill allows each claimant

or fligitives the sum of \$1,000 for every person so claimed that shall be lost to the claimant: And whereas the said bill authorizes certain any freeman they please, to aid them in the forci-

le return of the fugitive to his claimant : And whereas no compact for the return of fugi-tive slaves is known to exist or ever to have existed between any States or nations, except that between the Autocracy of Russia and the Despotism of Turkey, and also that existing between

these United States: And whereas the enactments of the aforesaid Fugitive Slave bill are directly, explicitly, and positively opposed to the following enactment of Jehovah, "Thou shalt not deliver unto his master the servant which is escaped from his master

unto thee"—Deut. xxiii, 15
And whereas said bill is oppressive, tyrannical, ary in its inception and tendencies, dishonorable its authors and abettors, a stain upon the statute book of the nation, a reproach to humanity, and insulting to the religion, conscience, and intelligence of the Christian and freemen of the

free States. Therefore,

Resolved, That we do deliberately and calmly. yet earnestly and decidedly, deny any and all ob-ligation on our part to submit to the unrighteous ensetments of the aforesaid Fugitive Slave bill. Also, that regardless of unjust human ensetments, fines, and imprisonment, we will do all we can consistently with the claims of the Bible, to prevent the recapture of the fugitive, and to aid him in his efforts to escape from his rapacious claim-

Resolved, That as " we ought to obey God rather than men," (Acts v. 29) in disobevir wicked human law, and patiently submitting to its unrighteous penalties for such disobedience. we are "subject unto the higher powers, the powers that be," (Rom. xiii, 1.) in the highest and holiest sense of that Divine command; that is in the same sense in which the Apostles, primitive Christians, and the subsequent Christian mar-tyrs, obeyed it when they disobeyed the Jewish,

heathen, and Popish laws.

Resolved, That we do most deeply sympathize with those who, after having escaped from human bondage, are now in great fear, anxiety, and distress, on account of the passage of the Fugitive Slave bill. We also recommend them to use all the means to preserve their liberty that religion, conscience, and reason will justify under their harassing and distressing circumstances.

Resolved, That the conduct of slaveholders and their abettors in procuring the annexation of efforts to establish the unmerciful institution in the free Territory acquired by the war caused by that annexation; also, their violent opposition to the admission of California into the Union as a free State, and their threats to dissolve the Union if they cannot be permitted to carry slavery where they please, are developments that afford increasing proof of the deep inherent depravity of American Slavery, and likewise call loudly for continued and increasing Christian and constitu tional efforts for its abolition.

Pending the question for their adoption, several addresses were made, of which the following is an imperfect, and, in some respects, an inade

E. Scott, a fugitive slave and a Free Will Bar tist minister, said that in behalf of three millions of men in bondage, he thanked the Conference that its members had Christian principle enough to dare to present such resolutions as those. As for himself, he thought that he would be justified in resisting any man, even the Chief Magistrate of the Nation, who should attempt to take him back into slavery.

E. B. Fairfield made some pointed remarks in relation to that clause of the Fugitive Slave bill

which deducts half of the fees of the commissioners in case of non-conviction, which he denounced as bribery.

H. Whitcher wished that the consequences of

taking such a position should be fully and dis-tinctly understood. To adopt it is to excite a very great amount of unpopularity and odium.

The political and even the religious press, will send this odium to all parts of the land. And, said he, are we prepared to assume the responsi-bility? (Several voices, Yes! yes!) It is taking high ground, and we ought to consider well what may be demanded of us if we take it. For him self, he said, he was prepared to take it, whatever

it might cost, even if it were liberty or life. The Rev. Dr. Sutton said that, as an English man, he was not entitled to speak on this subject but when he was in America before, he was pretty well black-balled by the Southern people for his anti-slavery. They had said that he ought to be tarred and feathered, and carried back to India.

[Dr. S. is a returned missionary.] But he would wear it as an honor. When he had said anything about slavery heretofore, he had been met by the objection that it was a matter confined entirely to the slave States; and that each State had right to legislate for itself in this matter. But if this were true, the present law must certainly be ferring the title he had proposed on President this were true, the present law must certainly be unconstitutional. He concluded by saying that he had heard nothing that pleased him so much as the noble stand taken by this Conference; and that, however it may be regarded this week or this year, the stand taken by the Free Will Baptist denomination will be honored by all future successive generations of American citizens

ll the end of time. M. J. Steere said he thought it was fortunate that Andover Seminary had not been open to the reception of colored students, or else "he of Anreception of colored students, or else dover" might perhaps be compelled to put the irons on some or his own students, and compel some to be slaves whom he had instructed to be ministers of Christ. As it is, he must go down to the grave, not hoary with age, but gory with the blood of enslaved humanity. And what a stain is this! The Russian Autocrat and the Dey of Al giers stand second in tyranny beside these United States! Before, he had seen nothing like disu-nion. But this really looked like it. And this law must be repealed, or stand a dead letter upon the statute-book, or this Union will be severed! He himself would not fight, but if this law is enforced, in spite of all our efforts, fighting will

E. B. Fairfield was called for, and said that this was not the time for speaking, but for acting. The question was simply whether we should obey man's law or God's law. When human legislators presumed to trespass upon God's law, it was time for Christians to speak out. When they trample also upon the first and fundamental principles of republicanism, it was time for us to speak out as citizens. And as for himself, if the case of the recaptured slave were his, he would fight! If his wife were demanded as a slave, he could not stand by inactive, and smother the demands of humanity. His father, mother, and sisters, were not in slavery, but the fathers, wives, and sisters of others, who were in the

house, were in bondage; and religion and humanity demand us not to stand and look on unnoved, when they are demanded as a sacrifice to

E. Knowlton said, we are here for grave and delibera'e consideration. And in the course of our deliberations we are called upon to act in re-lation to this subject. But he hardly knew how to act in relation to a subject calling for so much of indignant feeling. It had been said that if this law were carried out, it would cause a dissolution of the Union—and he believed it. But he also believed that there was yet a God who rules the destinies of this nation. The Slave Power has overstepped itself. It would defeat its own bject. He was aware that our action would excite scorn and contempt; but he was aware also that truth was not always upon the side of the majority. Our principles are based on right, and hence they will eventually prevail. The South too much for even our forbearance. We are the sons of those who fought for our country's libery, and we cannot submit to such a claim. When tasks us to give up those who are "bone of our

bone" to slavery, we cannot do it. [Mr. K was a member of the recent Maine Legislature] Mr. Warren, a Congregationalist, said he was sorry to hear it said that the Conference was likely to excite odium toward itself by passing these resolutions. He did not think it would be so. He lived in Massachusetts, and he was confi-

person in the congregation seemed to question this statement, when Mr. Warren reaffirmed his statements; and said that, so far as he knew, there was but one voice in Massachusetts, and that was in execration of the infamous law. As for Drs. Stuart and Wood's endorsement of Webster, it was a matter which we in Mas-achusetts "laughed at." We hardly think Dr. Stuart responsible for what he says; he is in his dotage. And to some extent the same may be said of both. Neither are now professors in the Seminary, and hence it is not responsible for their "foolish letters." He continued still further to vindicate the Congregationalists from the charge of pro-

slavery.

J. L. Sinclair. We ought to act deliberately and calmly. But what do we hear? It is, that we must not feed the hungry, clothe the naked, or extend the offices of humanity to our suffering brother. More than this. We are even called upon to send the brother back again to slavery and sorrow. Will we do it? (Several voices— No! no! We will not do it!) But there is a great work to be done; yet we trust that success vill eventually be achieved.

Geo. T. Day said that there was little danger

our sympathies would be enlisted sufficiently. This was not now the danger. He would utter here no sentiment which he would not honor everywhere by action. It has been said that the pulpit has infringed upon the domain of politics but politics now confee and violates & c action of the pulpit. This law asks us to forswear our allegiance to God in favor of human enactments. It demands us to relinquish adherence to those principles which Revelation tells us will form the basis of the decisions of the judgment. Nor does it restrict itself to the African race. If by any means the Commissioner can be bribed, or otherwise influenced to give his certificate, any man, black or white, may be taken, and there strength enough in all our boasted laws and liberty to save that man from bondage. But they say the uestion is settled. Settled? As well smother fires of Ætna by overtopping a mountain in its crater. And yet this resistance, though it might delay, it would yet only make the explosion, when it comes, as come it must, but so much the more powerful. No! The question is not set-

C. Phinney, a very aged minister, made some humorous remarks, comparing the slaveholder to Pharoah, and the slaves to Moses and the children

He was followed by W. H. Littlefield, who made some stirring remarks—saying that he had once been a slave-driver in South Carolina. The resolutions were now unanimously adopted ad were also voted unanimously in the affirma-

tive by the audience.
It was then voted by the Conference that the officers of the Conference be instructed to petition Congress for the repeal of the Fugitive Slave REPORTER.

## REMINISCENCES OF A GREEN, D. D.

The late Rev. Dr. GREEN left an autobiogra phy, commenced in his S2d year, and finished in his S4th, which has been prepared for the press. Dr. G. was born in New Jersey, in 1762—was a member of the first Presbyterian General Assem bly—served in the militia of the Revolution in 1778-79—was Chaplain to Congress, from 1792 to 1800—President of Princeton College, from 1812 to 1822; after which he resided in Philadelphia, until his death in May, 1848. He was three times married. In this work we learn, for the first time that "General Washington's face bore marks of the small pox." The Pennsylvanian furnishes us some extracts from the book

WASHINGTON'S WIT. "It was the usage, while Washington was President of the United States, for the clergy of the city to go in a body to congratulate him on his birth-day; and on these occasions he always ap-peared unusually cheerful. The last time we made such a call, which was about ten days before his retirement from office, he said, with singular vi-Gentlemen, I feel the weight I take a pair of sixes on my shoulders this day. This great man was not in his proper element when he attempted a pleasant conceit. I never witnessed his making the attempt but on this occasion; and if his allusion, as I suppose must have been the case, was to the fifty sixes used in weighing heavy articles, it was surely far-fetched, and not very obvious. He entered his sixty-sixth

DINNER CONVERSATION SIXTY-FIVE YEARS AGO, "At the period we contemplate, I made a part. of a company, in which a conversation took place, the report of which I think you will receive with ome interest. Dr. William Shippen, the first professor, and for a long time an eminent one, in the medical school of the University of Pennsylvania, had for his wife a lady of Virginia. It was, I suppose, in consequence of this, that when the Virginia delegation to the first Congress arrived in Philadelphia, on their way to New York, he invited some of the members of that delegation, or perhaps the whole of them, to a dinner at his own ouse. I remember the names of Madison, Page, and Lee; and I think there were one or two more Chief Justice McKean, afterwards Governor of Pennsylvania, and Mr William Bingham, subsequently a member of the United States Senate, were likewise invited guests; and as the doctor was a member of my congregation, he also honored me with an invitation. Soon after we had taken our seats in the drawing-room, before dinner, the Chief Justice said to Mr. Madison— 'Have you thought, sir, of a title for our new President?' Madison's answer was in the negative; and he added, that in his judgment no title, except that of President, would be necessary or proper. 'Yes, sir.' replied McKean, 'he must have a title; and I have been examining the titles of certain princes in Europe, to discover one that has not been appropriated. Most Serene Highness, I find is appropriated, but Serene Highness, without the word most is not appropriated; and I think it will be proper that our President should be ness, the President of the United States! This elicited an amicable controversy, which continued for some time, Madison and his colleagues opposing,

WHIG AND TORY PRINTERS. " Holt's paper was headed with the picture the thirteen colonies, which then professed alle-giance to the King of Great Britain. As soon as it was always powdered in the day when powder our independence was declared, all the sections of the snake disappeared, and his whole attitude was changed. His tail was brought round and inserted in his mouth, or placed by its side, and his whole body was formed into a regular circle, the head body was formed into a regular circle, the head and the tail being at the top of the paper. This snake-picture made so deep an impression upon my youthful memory, that I retain it very distinctly to the present hour. This paper of Holt's much beyond anything we now observe in our had great influence throughout the whole wide region of its circulation, and its editor was con-sidered as a public benefactor. He and Riving-ever, subdued into the gentlest modes of human ton, of course, pelted each other incessantly and severely, each endeavoring to sustain his cause by all the facts and arguments he could muster, and by some falsehoods too. Rivington remained in the city of New York after it was abandoned by the city of New York after it was abandoned by the American troops, and became King's printer during the whole of the ensuing war: and nothing could exceed the violence of his absue of the rebels, as he delighted to call the Americans, and the contempt with which he affected to treat their army, and Mr. Washington, its leader. It was, therefore, a matter of universal surprise, on the return of peace, that this most obnoxious man remained after the departure of the British troops. But the surprise soon ceased, by its becoming pub-But the surprise soon ceased, by its becoming pub-licly known, that he had been a spy for General

large assortment of what are called the British classics, and other works of merit; so that, for sometime after the conclusion of the war he had the sale of these publications almost wholly to himself Amongst others, I dealt with him pretty largely, and with nothing else to make me a favorite, the fulsome letters which he addressed me were a real curiosity. He was the greatest sycophant imaginable; very little under the influence of any principal way. ciple but self-interest, yet most courteous to all with whom he had intercourse. You, I believe, have read the two pieces of satire in which Dr. Witherspoon has gibbeted him and Benjamir Towns, another printer, who served the British while their army held Philadelphia, and remained there when they left the city.'

BARON STEUBEN.

"While Dr. G. was serving as an infantry soldier, he for the first time, saw the Baron de Steuben, the great and efficient disciplinarian of the American army. 'He rode to our encampment, and requested to see our commanding officer. And never before or since have I had such an impression of the ancient fabled god of war, as when I then looked on the Baron; he seemed to be a per-fect personification of Mars. The trappings of his horse, the enormous holsters of his pistols, his large size, and his striking martial aspect, all seemed to favor the idea."

RITTENHOUSE AND HERSCHELL. The planet Herschell, was discovered by Dr. Herschell, in the time of our Revolutionary war, this discovery came to the United States by way ready served out half his time, he ordered his person the injunitors Fuerity Slave bill. A he had obtained the French statement, he was when we could have no direct communication with tively a small offence which had condemned the

into its field without another movement; that at the first look his eye was on the planet. His fa-miliar knowledge of the starry heavens was wonderful. Nor was this his only attainment. He was among the first astronomers, natural philosophers, mathematicians, and mechanicians of his age. Nothing in mechanics has, I believe, exceeded his theory. Yet he was, perhaps, the most modest man I have ever known. He was one of my parishioners, and a regular attendant on pub-lic worship, as often as his feeble health would permit. I attended his funeral, and spoke at his grave. The remains were deposited under the pavement of his observatory, in his garden. At the request of his widow, I furnished her with a copy of my address at his interment, a part of which I afterwards found was published in Reese's Cyclopædia; but not, I think, exactly as I wrote

GAMBLER FIFTY YEARS SINCE, WITH LIFE AT THE SPRINGS.

"Major Willys had been an officer of the regular revolutionary army of our country; but had, if I remember right, left the army at an early part of the war. He was remarkable for the size of his body, as well as for the peculiarities of his mind. He was weighed at the Successforing and I was careful to enter in my lost miscellary the result. He was certainly the largest and heaviest man I have ever seen, tall and well proportioned, but exceedingly fleshy. The had acquired a con-siderable degree of liberal knowledge, and was a wit and a mimic. He was at the head of all the gamblers of Virginia. When I heard of his com ing to the Warm Spring, where I had got the company to treat religion respectfully, I said to a serious man who was well acquainted with Ma-jor Willys, that I was fearful he would give me trouble. 'That,' said the pious man, 'is an un-necessary fear; the Major values himself on being a friend to the clergy; and although he is dreadfully profane, he never swears in the presence of a minister of the gospel of whatever denomination.' This testimony I found to be strictly true. He not only attended public worship, but was an rie not only attended public worship, but was an advocate for asking a blessing and returning thanks at our common meals. He left the Sweet and returned to the Warm Spring before I left the former; and the report was, that at the latter place he asked a blessing and gave thanks himself. This I could easily believe, when I was credibly informed that at the Sweet Spring he said to a circle of his gambling friends. Gentlemen, we circle of his gambling friends, 'Gentlemen, you may think of it as you please, and laugh at it as I know you will, and yet it is strictly true, that I never close my eyes till I have committed myself to the protection of my God.' He was dreadfully afraid of death.

"On one occasion, while at the Sweet Spring,

he was taken with a fit of fever and ague in the

night, and was greately alarmed lest it should prove mortal. Hearing of it, I visited him in his hut the next morning. But I found him surrounded by his gambling friends, so that I had no good opportunity to address him seriously. He launched out himself into a bitter denunciation of the character of a gambler. 'Doctor,' said he, 'I have man should ask me for the hand of one of them in marriage, be his character in other respects what it might, if he gambled, I would most assuredly refuse him my consent. I immediately said, 'Major, if such are your real sentiments, why do you not quit gambling yourself?' He made me no other reply than this: 'Alas, Doctor, I have dipped, and I must go through.' After some time he got up, and went to the spring, and took a tumbler of water, and then came up and addressed a company that gathered around him: 'Gentlesaid he, these sick turns that a man has, do him a good deal of good. They make him a sincere penitent for all his sins. I stepped up to the circle that was listening to his harangue, and said to him, 'Major, I think I must take an exseption to the doctrine that you are inculcating? How so, Doctor?' he replied, 'I thought you would second me. I answered: 'It seems to me a palpable absurdity for a man to say that he is a incere penitent for his sins, while at the very time he says so, he determines to go on and com-mit the very same sins for which he avows penitence.' 'You allow, then,' replied the Major, 'That reminds me,' said I, 'of the following anecdote: A clergyman in New England had a negro by the name of Jack, who had a deadly quarrel with a neighboring negro by the name of Cuffy. Jack fell dangerously ill, and his master urged him to forgive Cuffy. Jack said that Cuffy was a very bad man, and he could not forgive him. 'I tell you Jack,' said his master, 'that you must forgive him, or God will not forgive you.' 'Well, massa,' said Jack, 'If I die, I forgive him, but if I live Cuffy take care. I never saw the Major so much confounded as by this anecdote. He arrived at the Sweet Spring before our company. The num-ber of this Spring was much more multitudinous than at the Warm Spring, and I was fearful that if I did not break the ice at first, I should fail to do it afterwards. I got into the wake of Major Willys, as we were struggling through the crowd, on our call to dinner, and said to him, 'Major, will you do me the favor to call this large company to order, that I may ask a blessing before we dine? 'To be sure I shall,' replied Willys. Accordingly he made his way to the head of the table, and with a large carving-knife, he struck it repeatedly, and stamping with his foot at the same time, vociferated 'silence!' which, when he had com-pletely obtained, he turned to me, and said, 'Now Doctor, you will please to ask a blessing? man, if a report I have heard be true, died a real

A well finished portrait is prefixed to the volame (an unusually well printed octavo in large

PERSONAL DESCRIPTION OF DR. GREEN

type) sustaining the following:

"When in his prime, he was as conspicuous a person as walked the streets of Philadelphia. His features were strong, his nose aquiline and prominent; but the great feature was his eye; it it will be proper that our President should be was very dark, piercing, and imperative: in my known by the style and title of 'His Screne High- youth, I thought it the most formidable I ever saw. The prevalent expression of Dr. Green's face, as of his general manner, was that of bonest, fearless determination and assurance. It took but little to make this a forbidding frown, but it could also relax into a pleasing smile, in which the twin-kle of the eye was very engaging. In later years, the latter greatly predominated; but in my childhood, in common with other young persons, I looked upon him with fear. Dr. Green and Dr. a snake, cut into thirteen distinct sections, and cach section bearing upon it the name of one of which I remember. Dr. Green's was large and

# AN AFFECTING INCIDENT.

A young man recently made his escape from their mother was weeping and tearing her hair, and the father walking the floor in agony. The Washington, while employed in abusing him, and had imparted useful information which could not otherwise have been obtained. He had, in foresight of the evacuation of New York by the British army, supplied himself from London with a food and shelter, and I without the means to pro-

"Forty francs," answered the father.
"Well," said the other, "put a cord around
my body, I will follow you to the city; they will
recognise me, and you will get fifty francs for

capture such a strong young fellow, but the proof was before them; the fifty francs were paid, and the prisoner sent back to the galleys. But after he was gone, the poor father felt so badly, that he asked a private interview with the mayor, to whom he told the whole story. The mayor was so much affected, that he not only added fifty france more to the felters now only added fifty francs more to the father's purse, but wrote immediately to the minister of justice, begging the young prisoner's release. The minister examined into the affair, and finding that it was compara-

# MR. CRITTENDEN.

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE,

September 18, 1850. Sin: I have had the honor to receive your note of this date informing me that the bill, commonly called the Fugitive Slave bill, having passed both houses of Congress, had been submitted to you for your consideration, approval, and signature, and requesting my opinion whether the sixth section of that act, and especially the last clause of that section, conflicts with the provision of the Constitution which declares that "the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when, in cases of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require it."

It is my clear conviction that there is nothing in

the last clause, nor in any part of the sixth sec-tion, nor, indeed, in any part of the provisions of the act, which suspends, or was intended to sus-pend, the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus, or is in any manner in conflict with the Constitution.

The Constitution, in the second section of the

fourth article, declares that "no person held to service or labor in one State, under the laws threof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but SHALL be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or har may be due."
It is well known and admitted, historically and

judicially, that this clause of the Constitution was made for the purpose of securing to the citizens of doctrines of the Free Soil party. In a letter ad-slaveholding States the complete ownership in dressed to the President of the Convention, Mr. their slaves, as property, in any and every Stateor Territory of the Union into which they might escape. (Prigg vs. Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, 16 Pet. 539) It devolved on the General Government, as a solemn duty, to make that security effectual. Their power was not only clear and full, but, according to the opinion of the court in the above-cited case, it was exclusive; the States severally being under no obligation, and having no power, to make laws or regulations in respect to the delivery of fugitives. Thus the whole power, and with it the whole duty, of carrying into effect this important provision of the Constitution, was with Congress; and accordingly, soon after the adoption of the Constitution, the act of the 12th February, 1793, was passed, and that proving unsatisfactory and inefficient, by reason (among other causes) of some minor errors in its details. Congress are now attempting by this bill to discharge a constitutional obligation, by securing more effectually the delivery of fugitive slaves to their owners. The sixth and most material section in substance declares that the claimant of the fugitive slave may arrest and carry him before any of the officers named and described in the bill, and provides that these officers, and each of them, shall have judicial power and jurisdiction to hear, examine, and decide the case in a summary manner; that if, upon such hearing, the claimant, by the requisite proof, shall establish his claim to the said tribunal shall give him a certificate, stating therein the substantial facts of the case, and authorizing him, with such reasonable force as may be necessary, to take and carry said fugitive back to the State or Territory whence he or she may have escaped, and then, in conclusion, proceeds as follows: "The certificates in this and the first section mentioned shall be conclusive of the right of the person or persons in whose favor granted to remove such fugitive to the State or Territory from which he escaped, and shall prevent all molestation of such person or persons by any process issued by any court, judge, magistrate, or other

person whomsoever."

There is nothing in all this that does not seem to me to be consistent with the Constitution, and necessary, indeed, to redeem the pledge which it contains-that such fugitives "shall be delivered

up on claim " of their owners. The Supreme Court of the United States has decided that the owner, independent of any aid from State or National legislation, may, in virtue of the Constitution and his own right of property, seize and recapture his fugitive slave, in whatsoever State he may find him, and carry him back to the State or Territory from which he escaped. (Prigg vs. Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, (16 Pet. 539) This bill, therefore, confers no right on the owner of the fugitive slave; it only gives him an appointed and peaceable remedy, in place of the more exposed and insecure, but not less lawful mode of self-redress. And as to the fugitive siave, he has no cause to complain of this it adds no coercion to that which his owner himself might, at his own will, rightfully exercise; and all the proceedings which it institutes are but so much of orderly judicial authority, interposed between him and his owner, and consequently of protection to him, and mitigation of the exercise directly by the owner himself of his personal au-This is the constitutional and legal view of the subject, as sanctione i by the decisions of the

Supreme Court ; and to that I limit myself. The act of 12th February, 1793, before alluded to, so far as it respects any constitutional question that can arise out of this bill, is identical with it. It authorizes the like arrest of the fugitive slave, the like trial, the like judgment, the like certificate, with the like authority to the owner, by virtue of that certificate as his warrant, to remove him to the State or Territory from which he es-caped; and the constitutionality of that act, in all those particulars, has been affirmed by the adju-dications of State tribunals and by the courts of

the United States without a single dissent, so far as I know.—(Baldmin's C. C. R, 577, 579) I conclude, therefore, that so far as the act of the 12th February, 1793, has been held to be constitutional, this bill must also be so regarded; and that the custody, restraint, and removal to which the fugitive slave may be subjected, under the provisions of this bill, are all lawful, and that the certificate to be granted to the owner is to be re-garded as the act and judgment of a judicial tri-

bunal having competent jurisdiction.

With these remarks as to the constitutionality of the general provisions of the bill, and the con-sequent legality of the custody and confinement to which the fugitive slave may be subjected under it, I proceed to a brief consideration of the more particular question you have propounded in ref-erence to the writ of habras corpus, and of the last clause of the sixth section, above quoted, which

gives rise to that question.

My opinion, as before expressed, is, that there is nothing in that clause or section which conflicts with, or suspends, or was intended to suspend the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus. I think so because the bill says not one word about that so because the bill says not one word about that writ: because, by the Constitution, Congress is expressly forbidden to suspend the privilege of this writ, "unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require it;" and therefore the suspension by this act (there being neither rebellion nor invasion) would be a plain and palpable violation of the Constitution; and no intention to commit such a violation of the Con-stitution, of their duty and their oaths, ought to be imputed to them upon mere constructions and implications; and thirdly, because there is no incompatibility between these provisions of the bill

and the privilege of the writ of hubbas corpus, in its utmost constitutional latitude. Congress, in the case of fugitive slaves, as in all other cases within the scope of its constitutional authority, has the unquestionable right to ordain and prescribe for what causes, to what extent, and in what manner, persons may be taken into custo-dy, detained, or imprisoned. Without this power they could not fulfil their constitutional trust, nor perform the ordinary and necessary duties of Gov-ernment. It was never heard that the exercise of that legislative power was any encroachment upon or suspension of the privilege of the habeas corpus. It is only by some confusion of ideas that such a conflict can be supposed to exist. It is not within the province or privilege of this great writ to loose those whom the law has bound. That would be to put a writ granted by the law in opposition to the law—to make one part of the law destructive of another. This writ follows the law and obeys the law. It is issued upon proper complaint, to make inquiry into the causes of commitment or impris-

vide any for them." The convict listened to this tale with tears of sympathy, and then said: confinement." (3 Black. Com., 131) If, upon application to the court or judge for this writ, or if "I will give you the means. I have but just escaped from the galleys; whoever secures and takes back an escaped prisoner, is entitled to a reward of fifty francs. How much does your first instance would be refused, and in the last the party would be demanded to his former lawful

custody.

The condition of one in custody as a fugitive my body, I will follow you to the city; they will recognise me, and you will get fifty francs for bringing me back."

"No, never!" exclaimed the astonished listener; my children should starve a dozen times before I could do so base a thing."

The generous young man insisted, and declared at last that he would go and give himself up, if the father would not consent to take him. After a long struggle, the latter yielded, and, taking his preserver by the arm, led him to the city and to the mayor's office. Everybody was surprised that a little man like the father had been able to capture such a strong young fellow, but the proof

or labor under the second section of the fourth article of the Constitution, and to whom such ser-vice or labor is due. The judgment of every trivice or labor is due. The judgment of every tribunal of exclusive jurisdiction, where no appeal
lies, is of necessity conclusive upon every other
tribunal, and therefore the judgment of the tribunal created by this act is conclusive upon all tribunals. Whenever this judgment is made to appear, it is conclusive of the right of the owner to
retain in his custody the fugitive from his service, and to remove him back to the place or State
from which he escaped. If it is shown upon the
application of the fugitive for a writ of habeas corputs, it prevents the issuing of the writ—if upon
the return it discharace the writ and restores do
maintains the custody. maintains the custody.

tained by the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of Tobias Watkins, where the court refused to discharge, upon the ground that he was in custody under the sentence of a court of competent jurisdiction, and that judgment was conclusively upon them. (3 Pet.,

The expressions used in the last clause of the sixth section, that the certificate therein alluded to "shall prevent all molestation" of the persons to "shall prevent all molestation" of the persons to whom granted, "by any process issued," &c, probably mean only what the act of 1793 means, by declaring a certificate under that act a suffi-cient warrant for the removal of a fugitive, and certainly do not mean a suspension of the habeas

I conclude by repeating my conviction that there is nothing in the bill in question which conflicts with the Constitution, or suspends, or was intended to suspend, the privilege of the writ of habeas

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, our obedient servant, J. J. CRITTENDEN. our obedient servant, To the President.

#### FREE-SOILER WITHDRAWN.

William B. Ogden, the Free Soil candidate for Congress in Wentworth's district, Illinois, has withdrawn in favor of Dr. Molony, the Democratic candidate, who has adopted the cardinal doctrines of the Free Soil party. In a letter ad-Ogden says:

My consent to a nomination for Congress by the Free Democracy of this district, made at the Convention over which you presided, was, at the Convention over which you presided, was, at the urgent solicitation of many friends, reductantly yielded, on the ground, and under the impression and belief, that the Joliet Convention would be certain to nominate an anti-Wilmot-Proviso candidate, in disregard of our principles, and that the interests of the Free Soil party demanded a personal agrifue of inclination and interest on personal sacrifice of inclination and interest on my part in its aid. To these appeals solely I yielded, in opposition to the strong desire which I have, not to be a candidate for any political office

" At the Joliet Convention, however, more lib eral opinions prevailed, and the nominee, Dr. Molony, in the midst of a spirited contest, at that Convention, ardently announced himself a Wilmot Provise man, and expressed a feeling of per-fect respect and approval of the 'Free Soil or Van Buren Democracy,' and on my return from the East, a few days since, I understood that he was canvassing the district as the advocate of principles in the main, if not entirely, in accord-ance with our own. Should this information prove true, it certainly became a serious question as to the course to be pursued by us most calculated to advance the truths for which we do battle. At the urgent solicitation of many friends—tried and intelligent friends—I consented to an investigation, and to an interrogation of Dr. Molony, as to the views entertained and advocated by him "

Mr. Ogden then gives the answers of Mr. Molony to the questions propounded to him, and proceeds:

"These answers are broad and explicit, covering manfully, it seems to me, the main ground of principles for which we contend; and as our objects have no regard for persons, or distinct or-ganizations from those who adopt our principles, the progress and spread of which are the sole purposes in view, as is so clearly indicated in the recent action of your recent Union Convention at Princeton, I have yielded to the advice of many of my friends, and which is so entirely in ac-cordance with my own opinion as to the wiser course to be pursued by us under existing cir-cumstances, (although I am aware that all may not approve it,) and do hereby respect-fully withdraw my name as a candidate for Representative in Congress from this district, so honorably proffered me by the recent Convention at Elgin, over which you presided. I do this the more readily, because of my belief that Dr. Molony, if elected, will serve these principles ably and truly, and that time will show that the step which I have taken will strengthen and advance materially the interests which we have at

PARKEVILLE HYDROPATHIC INSTITUTE. A T a meeting of the Board of Managers of the Parkeville
A Hydropathic Institute, held Fifth month 18th, 1880,
Joseph A. Weder, M. D., was unanimously elected Resident
Physician in the place of Dr. Dexter, resigned.
Having made various improvements, this institutels now
prepared to receive an additional number of patients; and
from Dr. Weder's well-known skill and practical experience
in Europe, (acquired under Vinceus Preissnitz, the founder
of the Hydropathic system.) and for several years past in
this con-sirp, and particularly in the city of Philadelphia,
(where he has had many patients,) the Managers believe
the afflicted will find him an able and an attentive physician.

cian.

The domestic department being under the charge of a Steward and Matron, will enable the Doctor to devote to the patients whatever time may be necessary.

Application for admission to be made to

Office No. 58 South Fourth street, residence No. 16 Logar

General Description of the Parkeville Hydropathic

General Description of the Parkeville Hydropathic Institute.

The main building is three stories high, standing back from the street about one hundred feet, with a semicircular grass plot in front, and contains thirty to forty rooms. The grounds around the house are tastefully laid out with walks and planted with trees, shrubs, &c. On the left of the entrance to these grounds is a cottage containing four rooms, used by male patients as a bathing house, with every convenience for "packing," bathing, &c.; on the right of the entrance, about two hundred feet distant, stands a similar cottage, used by the ladies for similar purposes.

In the rear of the Institute, at the distance of one hundred feet, are three other cottages, some eighty feet apart. One of these is the laundry, with a hydrant at the door; the other two are occupied by the servants.

The hydrant water is introduced into these cottages as well as into the main building, and all the waste water carried off by draius under ground.

THE WATER WORKS

Consist of a circular stone building, standing on the brow of a hill, surmounted by a large cedar reservoir containing five hundred barrels, brought from a never-failing spring of pure cold water in the side of the hill, by "a hydraulic There are many other appliances, which can be better userstoood by a personal examination. May 30.

GRAHAM IN 1851. GRAHAM IN 1801.

GRAHAM has completed the most extensive arrangements to give still higher character and value to his Magazine for the coming volume.

G. P. R. James, the celebrated Novelist, has been engaged to give a series of splendid romaness.

George D Prentice, the Poet of the West, will write exclusively a poem for every number.

Grace Greencood is engaged to give a series of her beautiful stories

Grace Greencoon is engaged to green extendibute a brilliant set of papers for 1851.

Miss Fermimore Cooper, the author of Kural Hours, is also engaged, with Whipple and Longfellow, Bryant and Longfellow.

Lowell.

T. R. Read, the Artist and Poet, is now at Dusseldorff, on his way to Italy to furnish from the Galleries a superbest of drawings. Artists from America have been sent to London and Paris, and a splendid set of highly finished drawings by the renowned David of Paris are to be furnished for Graham's incomparable Ladies' Department, which will excel anything that has ever been produced in Paris, England, or the United States. The first appears in the December number.

December number.

All this foretells a year of splendor in this Magazine for 1851—and, as ever, Graham's readers will be ast nished Graham also abolishes the system of concassing agents, and constitutes every Postmaster and Editor Agents. Note is the time to form Clubs, as the December number closes

Single copies, \$3.

PRICE OF CLUBS FOR 1861.—All orders for Graham's Magazine, commer cing with 1861, will be supplied at the following rates: Single subscribers, \$3; two copies, \$5 five copies, \$10; and tan copies for \$20, and an extra copy to the person sending the club of ten subscribers. Therefore, the person sending the club of ten subscribers. Therefore, and the person sending the club of ten subscribers. Therefore, and the person sending the club of ten subscribers. Therefore, and the person sending the club of ten subscribers. GEORGE R. GRAHAM.

JAMES BIRNEY AND CHARLES C. PEIRCE, Cincinnati.

BIRNEY & PEIROS, Attorneys at Law and Notarie

JAMES BIRNEY, commissioned to take depositions, ac owledgment of deeds, and to administer o ons, by appointment of the Governors of Indiana Iowa
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Special attention given to collections and to the taking Office, No. 114 Main street. July 25.

WATSON & RENWICK, WASHINGTON, D. C., A GENT'S for procuring Patents in the United States

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fession.

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Office on F street, opposite the Patent Office.

P. H. WATSON.

July 18.

E. S. RENWICK.

OLD DOCTOR JACOB TOWNSEND, THE ORIGINAL DISCOVERER OF
THE GENUINE TOWNSEND SARSAPARILLA

has long been known as the Author and Discoverer of means it has been kept out of market, and the sales circum scribed to those only who had proved its worth and known its value. It had reached the ears of many, nevertheless, as those persons who had been healed of sore diseases, and saved from death proclaimed its excellence and wonderful healing power. This

Grand and Unequalied Preparation

seming power. This Grand and Unequalled Preparation is manufactured on the largest scale, and is called for throughout the length and bread hof the land.

Unlike young S. P. Townsend's, it improves with age, and never changes, but for the better; because it is prepared or scientific principles, by a scientific man. The highest know ledge of Chemistry, and the latest discoveries of the Art, have all been brought into requisition in the manufacture of the Old Doctor's Sursapavilla. The Sarsapavilla root, it is well known to medical men, contains many medicinal properties, and some properties which are inert or useless; and others, which, if retained in preparing it for use, produce fermentation and acid, which is injurious to the system. Some of the properties of Sarsapavilla are so volatile, that they entirely evaporate and are lost in the preparation, if they are not preserved by a scientific process, known only to those experienced in its manufacture. Moreover, these volatile principles, which fly off in vapor, or as an exhalation, under heat, are the very essential medical properties of the root, which give to it all its value. The

Genuine Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's Sarsapavilla

Genuine Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparilla Genuine Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's Sursuparilla is so prepared, that all the inert properties of the Sarsapa rilla root are first removed, everything capable of becoming acid or of fermentation is extracted and rejected; then every particle of medical virtue is secured in a pure and concern trated form, and thus it is rendered incapable of losing any of its valuable and healing properties. Prepared in this vay, it is made the most powerful agent in the particle of incommendations on every side in its favor, by men, women, and children. We find it doing wonders in the cure of Consumption, Dyspensia and Liver Complainteunt in Rheumatism Securitia, and Pries. Contineness, all Culaneous Experience, Pimples, Blotches, and all affections arising from Impurity of the Blood.

It possesses a marvellous efficacy in all complaints arising

it possesses a marvellous efficacy in all complaints arising from indigestion, from acidity of the stomach, from unequa-circulation, determination of blood to the head, palpitation of the beart, cold feet and cold hands, cold chills and not flashe the heart, cold rest and cold hands, cold callis and not hashes over the body. It has not had its equal in coughs and colds, and promotes casy expectoration and gentle perspiration, re-laxing stricture of the lungs, throat, and every other part. But in nothing is its excellence more manifestly seen and acknowledged than in all kinds and stages of

remale Complaints.

It works wonders in cases of fluor albus or whites, falling of the womb, obstructed, suppressed, or painful menses, irregularity of the menstrual periods, and the like; and is effectual in curing all forms of the sidney disease.

By removing obstructions, and regulating the general system, it gives tone and strength to the whole body, and cures all forms of Nervous Diseases and Debility.

and thus prevents or relieves a great variety of other disca-ses, as spinal irritation, neuralgis, St. Vitus dance, awoon-ing, epilepte fits, convulsions, &c. is not this, then,

The Medicine you Pre-eminently Need? But can any of these things be said of S. P. Townsend' nferior article? This young man's liquid is not to be Compared with the Old Dr.'s,

because of one Grand Fact, that the one is Incapable of De Never Spoils, Never Spoils, while the other does; it sours, ferments, and blows the bottles containing it into fragments; the sour, acid liquid exploding and damaging other goods! Must not this horrible compound be poisonous to the system! What! put aim to a system siready diseased with acid! What cause dyspepsis but acid! Do we not all know, that when food sours in our stomachs, what mischief it produces!—flatuler ce, heartburn, palpitation of the heart, liver complaint, diarrhess dysentery, colic, and corruption of the blood! What is scrofula but an acid humor in the body! What produces all the ula but an acid humor in the body? What produces all the humors which bring on eruptions of the skin, scald head, sak rheum, crysipelas, white swelling, fever-sores, and all ulcerations, internal and external? It is nothing under heaven but an acid substance, which sours and thus spoils all the fluids of the body, more or less. What causes rheumatism, but a sour, acid finid, which insinuates itself between the joints and elsewhere, irritating and infaming the tender and delicate tissues upon which it acts? So of nervous diseases, of impurity of the blood, of deranged circulations, and nearly all the allments which sfiller human nature.

Now, is it not horrible to make and sell, and infinitely worse to use, this

Souring, Fermenting, Acid "Compound" of S. P.

worse to use, this

Souring, Fermenting, Acid "Compound" of S. P.

Townsend:
and yet he would fain have it understood that Old Dr. Jacob
Townsend's Genuine Original Sursuparilla is an Imitation
of his inferior preparation!!

Heaven forbid that we should deal in an article which would bear the most distant resemblance to S. P. Townsend's article' and which should bring down upon the Old Dr. such article' and which should bring down upon the Old Dr. such a mountain load of complaints and criminations from Agente was tave sold, and purchasers who have used S. P. Townsend's Fermenting Compound.

We wish it understood, because it is the absolute truth that S. P. Townsend's article and Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparilla are heaven wide apart, and infinitely disaimilar that they are unlike in every particular, having not one sin

gle thing in common.

As S. P. Townsend is no doctor, and never was, is n As S. P. Townsend is no doctor, and never was, is no chemist, no pharmaceutist—knows no more of medicine or disease than any other common, unscientific unprofessional man—what guarantee can the public have that they are receiving a genuine scientific medicine, containing all the virtues of the articles used in preparing it, and which are incapable of changes which might render them the agents of disease, instead of health?

It is to arrest frauds upon the unforturate, to pour balm into wounded humanity, to kindle hope in the despairing bosom, to restore health and bloom and vigor into the crushed and broken, and to banish infirmity—that OLLO PRAJACOB TOWNSEND has sought and found the opportunity and means to bring his Grand, Universal, Concentrated Remedy,

Grand, Universal, Concentrated Remedy, rithin the reach, and to the knowledge, of all who need it hat they may learn and know, by joyful experience, its Transcendent Power to Heal!

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Nov. 15—tf

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J. WHELAN,
May 23—17

A. WOOD.

JUST PUBLISHED.

REPLY to Remarks of Rev. Moses Stuart on Hon. John R Jay, and an Examination of his Scriptural Exercises, contained in his recent pamphiet entitled "Conscience and the Constitution" By William Jay. An octavo pamphlet in a neat cover. Price 6 cents. For sale by Aug. 1. WM. HARNED, 61 John street, N. York HOOKER & HAWLEY,

A TTORNEYS and Counsellors at Law. Hartford, Con necticut. JOHN HOOKER. Sept. 12-ly JOSEPH R. HAWLEY.

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THIS new and attractive journal for Youth, edited by Mrs. Bailey, and publish d at Washington, can be had at the Boston Agency for the National Era. 3 Cornhill. Frice, by mail, 50 cents a year; delivered in Boston, free of GEORGE W. LIGHT.

Nov. 25.

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most reasonable rates.

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CONDUCTED by the Female Medical Education Society,
incorporated by the Massachusetts Legislature The
fifth term will commence November 6, 1850, and continue
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Midwifery, with its collateral branches Tuition, \$25.
Board in the gity to be had at \$2 a week. BOSTON FEMALE MEDICAL SCHOOL.

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LEGE,
Apollo or Museum Building, northwest corner of Sixth Apollo or Missem Building, northwest corner of Sexth and Walaut streets, Cincinnati, Ohio.

The attention of the Public is respectfully called to the Course of studies prescribed at this institution for the purpose of qualifying Young Men in a thorough practical manner for the duties of the counting house and for busi-

purpose of quantying Young Men in a thorough practical manner for the duties of the counting house and for business pursuits generally.

The design of the institution is to impart such information as will make practical men and scientific accommants for any and every department of business.

The prominent subject of study is, Double-Entry Book-Keeping; or, in other words, the science of secounts, in its adaptation to every variety of transactions that can possibly arise in the operations of Trade, whether wholesale, retail, commission, banking, manufacturing, jobbing, or any other form of business.

In order to qualify those who enter this institution in a superior manner for the responsible duties of commercial life, lectures on commercial law are given in connection with the science of book keeping. Lectures on the general laws of trade, as contained in the best treatines on banking and political economy, have also been lately introduced with great advantage and success.

Students are (in addition) made familiar with general mercantile forms and phraseology, or what may be termed the literature of commerce, including commercial letters of all descriptions.

It will be the assidnous endessyor of the Principal to make.

Il descriptions.
It will be the assiduous endeavor of the Principal to make hose who attend this institution good practical permer—sine qua non to those wishing to enter the arena of trade.
A complete course of calculations is included in the exer Terms for the full course - . . \$40 00

OT instruction is given individually; thus gentlemer can enter at any time. can ener at any time.

AT The institution being chartered, students or craduating receive a diploma, signed by a board of mercantile and
legal gentlemen.

BT The time requirite to complete the course averages

from six to twelve yeeks.

The undersigned has at much labor and expense collected a library of standard works, both American and foreign, on the above subjects, as well as obtained such practical information from real business as is deemed important or useful, and has also been enabled, from long experience as a teacher, to greatly improve and simplify the mode of imparting this kind of instruction. He thus flatters kined! that these who patronize this institution from the inducements held out, will have their expectations more than realized.

Sept. 19—3m JOHN GUNDRY, Principal. LIBERTY ALMANAC FOR 1851,

THE American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society have just published another stereotyped Almanac, for the coming year, with special reference to the great question of Siavery at the present time, and in the expectation that the friends of the cause throughout the country will co-operate in diffusing extensively the valuable statistical and reading matter it contains. Considering the expense at which it is sold, and the increased facilities for forwarding it, by express or otherwise, from New York, over the whole of the North-tern States, it is confidently expected that the circulation this year will greatly exceed that of any previous year. So much useful matter cannot well be circulated at less expense.

much useful matter cannot well be the analysis pense.

The Almanac is handsomely printed, on finer paper than usual, with well-executed wood engravings, prepared expressly for it, illustrating the escape of Henry Box Brown, a scene at Washington, and the kneeling Slave Mother Besides the Calendar, which is equal in all respects to that of the American Tract Society's Almanac for 1851, and the Kellpses, Cycles, &c., &c., the Almanac contains a variety of interesting and valuable reading and statistical sticles of an anti-slavery character, selected and original. The prices will be as follows:

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A Catalogue of most of the Publications for sale at the Depository is annexed, from which selections can be made; and books and pamphlets can be sent with the Almanacs, without much, if any, additional expense Orders, enclosing payment, in bank notes or post office stamps, may be addressed to WILLIAM HARNED, Agent, Aug. 8—6t No. 61 John street, New York City. N. B. Editors friendly to the cause of freedom are respectfully requested to give the above an insertion, as the object in publishing the Almanac is not to make money, but

to diffuse useful information. DAVID TORRENCE, NOTARY PUBLIC.

Xenia, Ohio, WILL take acknowledgments, depositions, afficavits, and protestations, in town or country; is agent for the National Eru, the Union Mutual Life Insurance Company, the American Live Stock Insurance Company; and will attend to the collection of claims generally; also, to selfing, leasing, and renting real estate.

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Sept. 19-1y

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For purifying the blood, and for the cure of Scrofula, Rheumatism, Stubborn U cers, Dyspepsia, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Brysspelas. Pimples, R les, Mercurial Discusses, Culanous Enputions, Liver Complaint, Bronchits, Consumption. Female Complaints, Loss of Appetite, General Debitity, \$c.

In this preparation we have all the restorative properties of the root, combined and concentrated in their utmost strength and efficae. Experiments were made in the manufacture of this medicine, until it was found it could not be improved. Accordingly, we find it resorted to almost universally in cases of acrofula, liver discusses, salt rheum, general prostration of the vital powers, and all those tormenting discusses of the shin, so trying to the patience and rightness to the health. It is a tonic aperient, and disinfectant. It acts simultaneously upon the stomach, the circulation, and the bourds; and thus three processes, which are ordinarily the result of three different kinds of medicine, are carried on at the same time, through the instrumentality of this one remedial agent. There are many ways of relieving pain for the time being, but there is only one way of renoving disease. No palliative, no anodyne, n° topical application, will remove it. It must be at acked at its source, in the fluids of the body, which convey the poison to the localities where it is developed in inflammation, serves, ulcers, tumors, abscesses, glandular swellings, &c., as the case may be.

These fluids must be reached after upon, purified, by some powerful agent. Such an agent is Sami's Sarraparilla, which gently stimulates while it disinfects and expels from the stomach and bowels all that is irritating, and at the same time restores their vigor and tone. Its great merit is, that it meets and neutralizes the active principle of disease itself, and when that is gone, the symptoms necessarily disappear. The rapidity with which the patient recovers health and strength under this triple influence is surprising. Each new case in whi

Lieutenant Mi'ler, of the army, has kind'y sent us the MONTERRY, JANUARY 18, 1850

GENTLEMEN: I ber leave to add my testimony in favor of your invaluable medicine, hoping it may lead some other unfortunate beings to bry its effects, and that they may be unfortunate beings to by its effects, and the benefited as I have been.

I arrived here from the United States by the overland i arrived here from the United States by the overland route, about the lat of October last. A few days after, I was attacked with a very disagreeable sruption of the skin, which my physician could not cure. I happened to find your Sar aparilla in a store in this place, and remembering the popularity of the medicine at home, I purchased three bottles, which had the desired effect of removing my difficulty entirely. With high regard, yours, &c.,

J. H. MILLER, U. S. A.

Mesors. Sands:

Gentlemen: I take the liberty of sending you a letter which may be of importance to those who are suffering as I have done. I received great benefit from your Sarsaparilla, having been cured of a maiady after suffering eix years. I have been cured of a maiady after suffering eix years. I hereby cheerfully certify to the good effect of your medicine, and I hope God will reward you for all the good you have done. A chronic cough had tormented me day and night, and repeated astacks of fever induced me to believe that is should die with consumption. One day while suffering a violent attack of burning fiver, a friend persuaded me to try your incomparable medicine, but, to tell the truth. I had no confidence in it. I finally purchased a bottle and by its use and the help of God I was restored to better health than I had enjoyed for eix years. I cannot but bless the author of this admirable medicine.

With great respect, I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by A. B. & D. SANDS, Droggists and Chemists, 160 Fulton street, corner of William, New York. Sold also by Druggists generally throughout the United States and Canadas. Price \$1 per bottle; six bottles for \$5.